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BOTH SIDES LINE UP

British and Boer Forces Massing on the Frontier.

SITUATION GROWS MORE ACUTE

Expected Blw May Be Struck at Any Moment.

EXCITEMENT AT PRETORIA

LONDON, September 30.—The Transvaal crisis news, which monopolizes all the leading columns of the afternoon newspapers, is now well nourished by dispatches from the cape, from which copious indications of the movements of troops on both sides and other war preparations are coming. A dispatch from Cape Town says:

"The alarmist reports from Pretoria of the movements of burghers must be received with caution. The strict Boer censorship renders it unlikely that important movements could be telegraphed unless the Transvaal has good reason for it. It is said here that the highly colored reports are either sent to arouse the enthusiasm of the Afrikaners or to produce alarm in the British camps."

The Cape Town Times says: "It is impossible to say what are the real grounds for the Transvaal military activity until the nature of the dispatches of the imperial government, Orange Free State and the Transvaal is known; therefore it is useless to speculate on the chances of an early recourse to hostilities."

Commenting upon the apathy of Premier Schreiner's colleagues, the paper quoted says:

"If the premier possesses information leading him to believe there is no necessity for the precautions which others believe are urgently demanded it is Mr. Schreiner's duty to set the public mind at rest."

Trouble With Mauser Cartridges.

According to advices from Pretoria, it appears that the authorities there are serving out no more Mausers, but are giving the burghers Martini bullets. This is mainly due to the defective Mauser cartridge, which is constantly bursting in the barrels and destroying the bolt action.

A telegram from Pretoria dated yesterday says the wildest excitement prevails in the city and that the war preparations are proceeding apace. Big guns, field telegraphs, burghers, munitions of war and provisions are being hurried off to the frontier. The projected base of the Boer operations against Natal. Crowds gather at the stations to witness the dispatch of the military trains. Gen. Joubert is expected to start tomorrow. The Boer war office is working night and day, and commanding officers are actively proceeding. The rank is mainly due to the support of many Outlanders, has decided that outlanders who help the Boers will receive the franchise.

Several of the Transvaal government departments close tomorrow, including the high court. Immediately after martial law is proclaimed outside postal communication will be stopped. The secret session which the raid is holding this afternoon will probably adjourn until Wednesday for the result of the postal communication.

The Transvaal is concentrating artillery along the Natal border, and its reserve army has been ordered to leave Johannesburg and Wakkerstroom, and also to Rustenburg, which will probably form the base of attack on Beaufortland, in the direction of the Orange River. The Boer forces are assembling and fortifications are being raised.

Boers Insult Travelers.

The occupants of the trains from the Transvaal arrive at Ladysmith, and the movement of the burghers in the direction of the frontier. They also declare that the Boers insulted them when passing the station and that one Boer assaulted a passenger without provocation.

About 1,500 Boer artillerymen, including the reserves, are encamped at Volksrust, where the field cornet has now issued 325 rifles and 4,000 cartridges.

It is reported that a British train, due at Durban tomorrow, has been stopped at Volksrust for the purpose of seizing prominent Outlanders.

From Volksrust it is said that a native laborer has sworn an affidavit before a magistrate that he saw troops, between two and three armed Boers, on the frontier of the Transvaal and visit a farmer named Haasbroek. They remained in the house a considerable time, and crept back across the frontier by a dry water course.

A telegram from Aliwal, in the north, says the Orange River crossing, shipping wagons, produce and live stock on route to Cape Colony. The burghers, it is further said, are allowed to cross the frontier for the purpose of carrying out their mail, and are expected to return immediately.

Movements on British Side.

On the British side the forces are steadily moving nearer to the frontier. Hussar scouts have advanced to Danbarn, beyond Glencoe, in the direction of Laines Nek, on the main railway. The British camp at Glencoe is situated on a stony koppe, with strong breastworks of stones erected on top. All the railroad bridges from Glencoe to Newcastle are guarded day and night by a mixed force of police and infantry. Two men are allotted to each small bridge and four to the larger bridges. The batteries of artillery which left Glencoe yesterday for Dundee, a few miles distant, have suddenly been ordered to Newcastle, which is in advance of the British base. The farmers of this northernmost part of Natal, which enters the Transvaal at a wedge, are being driven from their farms and coming down the country.

In Rhodesia, which is exposed to a Boer attack, the British command is actively preparing to defend. The administrator at Bulawayo has informed the chamber of mines that the forces will be doubled and the forts strengthened and machine guns mounted. There are constant patrols in the country districts. Water is scarce in Rhodesia, but there is enough if it rains soon. A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg announces that the governor of Natal has issued a proclamation in view of the increasing number of Boers who are coming into the Transvaal. The proclamation warns "wickedly disposed persons" that the punishment of treason is death and confiscation of the rebel's property. The mounted Natal volunteers, including the reserves, have been warned to be in readiness.

Mails from Durban for Cape Town are now sent by sea, instead of across the Transvaal.

Cape Town Outlanders Indignant.
The outlanders at Cape Town are greatly indignant at the Transvaal's confiscation law, which practically places at the disposal of the Transvaal their whole property, the nature and definition of the offense being as to whether or not they have any possible contingency and render them liable to confiscation whatever they do, even in claiming their rights.

THE NEW JUSTICE

Job Barnard Selected by the President.

OTHER DISTRICT APPOINTMENTS

Thomas H. Anderson to Be District Attorney.

DENT SUCCEEDS M'GILL

The following appointments were announced by the President today:

Department of Justice—Job Barnard of the District of Columbia, to be associate

Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; Thomas H. Anderson of the District of Columbia, to be attorney

of the United States for the District of Columbia.

Department of the Interior—Louis A. Dent of the District of Columbia, to be register of wills for the District of Columbia.

The final selection of Mr. Barnard was made yesterday afternoon. For a long time the President was undecided as between Barnard and Duval, and his inclinations wavered to one or the other. The appointment of Mr. Barnard will be no surprise to the attorneys of the District bar. It is believed that Mr. Duval has made such a good impression that he will be cared for when there is another vacancy in the District bench.

The appointments of Thomas H. Anderson and Louis A. Dent were anticipated long ago and consequently there will be little additional interest in this more announcement of the selection.

Should Commissioner Wright resign at an early date no action will be taken by the President until after his return from the west. The President will be absent two weeks and four days on this trip, which will begin next Wednesday.

JOHN BARNARD.

Has Been a Resident of the District Since 1873.

Job Barnard was born in Jackson township, Porter county, Indiana, June 8, 1844, his father, who was a native of North Carolina, having settled there in 1835. At the age of eighteen years he enlisted as a private in Company K of the 73d Indiana Regiment of Volunteers in 1862, serving until the fall of 1865, having been made orderly sergeant after the battle of Stone River. He commenced the study of law upon being mustered out, graduating at the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1867. He visited Washington for six months in 1866, but did not commence his permanent residence here until June, 1867. He was admitted to the bar in 1867. He was employed by the federal government from 1867 to 1873, when he was appointed clerk in the District Supreme Court, having charge of the law docket. While so engaged he improved the opportunity afforded him by teaching in a law school, and by the local practice, and resigned the clerkship July 1, 1876. When he entered into a partnership with Mr. James S. Edwards in the practice of his profession. That partnership has continued up to the present time, the firm being one of the best known at the District bar.

Mr. Barnard has regarded himself as a District man ever since he permanently settled here in 1873, having relinquished his office as clerk of the District Supreme Court for General Grant as President, in November, 1872. He has always held a public office, but has never been a member of the board for a member of the board of public school trustees of the District he executed, he having been one of the best known at the District bar.

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The Star

No. 14,536.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1899—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

TWO CENTS.



RED LIGHT RED LIGHT ROMAN CANDLES

Mr. Job Barnard.
Photograph by Rice.

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TO INSTANT DEATH

Former Postmaster Willett Plunges Down an Elevator Shaft.

BACK WAS BROKEN IN SEVERAL PLACES

General Sorrow Expressed Over the Untimely Death.

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER

Ex-Postmaster James P. Willett fell through the open door of the elevator shaft from the fifth floor of the new post office today, this morning shortly after 9 o'clock and was instantly killed. Many of the clerks entering the building saw the body as it fell, but no one was with him on the fifth floor. One lady was standing at the elevator shaft as the body struck, and fainted from the shock. Several clerks were overcome, and for several minutes the body lay stretched across the elevator car. Willett hands, however, soon disengaged it and carried it into the hall, while one of the workmen supported the head. Dr. J. E. Jones was near at hand when the accident occurred and was instantly summoned.

He examined the body and found the back broken in several places and life extinct. Telephone messages were immediately sent to Mr. Willett's sons and intimate friends, and the body was shortly removed to the home of a relative.

The accident is said to have been the result of the moving operations going on while the moving of the department from its old home on P street has been in progress. The contractors have been permitted to use the middle elevator. This necessitated the removal of one of the elevator doors on each floor to permit the unloading of the car. This car was used exclusively for the removal of the furniture and the two doors at each landing, which slide horizontally, and when both doors are opened there is a space four feet wide. One of the doors, as stated above, was removed on each floor and the other one was pushed back. The one removed is temporarily hinged to the iron framework, and when furniture is not being transferred is laid across the opening. Being only two feet wide, it is said to have been a very narrow margin for safety.

The accident occurred shortly after 9 o'clock. Mr. Willett entered the building about 9 o'clock and walked directly to the north elevator. He seemed abstracted and passed an intimate friend, a Mr. Riddle, without recognizing him, apparently. Entering the car, he spoke to the conductor, and the conductor started the elevator and he got off at Mr. Willett's floor. Mr. Willett was chief of the salary and allowance division, and has been a warm friend of the postmaster. Some one told him Mr. Willett was not in his office, and he paced up and down the hall. His condition was such that he could not stand, and he was unsteady on his feet, and his constant pacing attracted the attention of William H. White, a laborer engaged in sweeping the fourth floor. The latter hesitated and watched Mr. Willett intently, remarking to himself, as he afterward told the story of the accident, "That man certainly must be sick."

As he watched